Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

Sudden death of infant where thorough postmortem fails to reveal cause

- Incidence
 - -2 to 3 deaths/1000 live births
 - -#1 cause of death 1 week to 1 year
 - -90% occur at 1 month to 6 months
 - Rare in first few weeks of life

- More common in
 - -Winter
 - Males
 - Young mothers
 - Low birth weight infants
 - Multiple birth

- More common in
 - -Lower socioeconomic groups
 - Blacks, Native Americans
 - Maternal drug/cigarette use

• 50% have history of "cold" in week before death

- May be due to:
 - Chronic hypoxia
 - -Sleep apnea
 - Pharyngeal obstruction during sleep
 - Increased CO₂ levels in microenvironment created by infants sleeping in prone position

- SIDS is NOT
 - External suffocation
 - Result of aspiration
 - -Child abuse
 - Hereditary
 - Caused by cow milk allergy

- Cause unknown
- Cannot be predicted/prevented
- Always fatal

- Assessment
 - -Normal nutrition/hydration
 - Fluid in/around mouth nostrils; may be blood-tinged
 - Livor mortis/rigor mortis
 - Rumpled bed clothes
 - "Squashed nose" appearance

- Management
 - -Appropriate care for infant
 - -Support for family
 - Crisis intervention for EMS personnel

- Management
 - Aggressive resuscitation unless signs of irreversible death present
 - **◆**Parental reaction
 - Agency policy
 - True SIDS cannot be resuscitated

- Management
 - Support for parents/siblings
 - **◆**Ask for, use infant's name
 - **◆**Calm, authoritative manner
 - **◆Structured information**
 - ◆Stress that <u>nothing</u> could have done to prevent event

- Management
 - Support for parents/siblings
 - **◆**Expect grief reactions
 - **◆**Act as advocate for family

- Management
 - Crisis intervention for EMS personnel
 - **◆**Acknowledge impact
 - Prepare through training
 - **◆Know your limits**
 - **◆Use CISM team if needed**

- Abuse
 - Physical, emotional, sexual maltreatment of child resulting from acts of omission or commission by parent, guardian, or other caretaker

- Neglect
 - Failure to provide for child's needs although support sources available

- 1,000,000 cases/year
- 4,000 fatalities
- 10% of trauma < 3 y.o. seen in ERs
- All social, economic, religious, ethnic groups

- Contributing Factors: Child
 - "Different": handicapped, hyperactive, precocious
 - **−Male > Female 2:1**
 - -Small enough to be unlikely to retaliate
 - -2/3 < 3 years old

- Contributing Factors: Abuser
 - Often abused themselves as children
 - -Lonely, unhappy, under stress
 - Lack of understanding of normal child development

- Contributing Factors: Lack of Support
 - Spouse often non-supportive
 - Extended family support unavailable

- Contributing Factors: Crisis
 - Poverty
 - -Job loss
 - Marital conflict
 - Illness producing uncontrollable crying

- Multiple or repeated injuries
 - Unusual variety
 - Different stages of healing
 - Unusual locations

- Inconsistency of injury with:
 - Reported mechanism
 - History
 - Developmental abilities

- History changes on retelling
- Multiple ER visits, EMS contacts

- Inappropriate parental response
 - Prolonged delay in seeking help
 - Parent hostile, indifferent, apathetic
 - Person other then caretaker brings child in

- Malnutrition
- Poor hygiene
- Inappropriate dress

- Child is:
 - Apathetic
 - Unusually stoic
 - Extremely fearful of adults
 - Unusually loving or cooperative

- Management
 - Get child out of abusing environment
 - Report suspicious to ER physician
 - Document thoroughly
 - Reporting is mandatory
 - Civil immunity if report in good faith

SIDS vs Child Abuse/Neglect

- SIDS victim
 - No external signs of injury
 - "Normal" post-mortem changes
 - Other siblings appear healthy
 - History of child being well when put to sleep

SIDS vs Child Abuse/Neglect

- Abuse/Neglect Victim
 - Visible signs of injury
 - May appear malnourished
 - Siblings may show signs of abuse, neglect
 - -Story is evasive, does not sound right

Pediatric Critical Incident Stress

- Death of child
- Prolonged rescue, especially if child dies
- Child abuse
- Mutilation
- Intense media coverage
- Identification with victim

- Physical:
 - Fatigue
 - Nausea
 - -Tremors
 - Sweating

- Chills
- Dizziness
- Shock symptoms

- Cognitive
 - memory loss
 - decision-making difficulty
 - concentration lapses
 - difficulty setting priorities
 - dysnomia
 - dyscalcula

- Emotional
 - anxiety
 - fear
 - hopelessness
 - grief

- anger
- irritability
- depression

- 85% occur in first 24 hours
- 50% last 3 weeks or longer

Untreated reactions can progress to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- During emergency
 - -Warn incoming crews
 - Maintain proficiency; confidence reduces stress
 - Get people having reactions off scene
 - Accept limitations
 - Use breathing control

- Following emergency
 - Defuse as early as possible
 - Debriefings within 24 to 72 hours
 - Physical exercise reduces stress
 - -Avoid sugar, caffeine
 - -It's OK to cry
 - Take care of spouses/families too